

Republican party is fanatical on this great question, Henry Clay in the Senate, with his compromise speech, in his career, has been the only exception. But the measures of any party are but ephemeral, it is its principles that establish its character, and these are alone enduring. In this country as in all countries, in this age as in all ages, the contest between the false and the true, the transient and the permanent, the ephemeral and the enduring, is the contest over what is true and what is false in government. We, gentlemen, in the verdancy of our youth, brought up under the vine and the fig tree of political tradition, esteeming our country the celestial regions of political science, and ourselves the complacent inheritors of the wisdom of our fathers, have been deceived. We considered that this was a very simple matter, which even the town schools of our statesmanship could teach. Gentlemen, it is all a dream. There is no such Arcadian simplicity and no such diffused wisdom about us. Not at all. We thought we

argued that the Federal Constitution recognizes, and secures to every American Slavery throughout the national jurisdiction, and that the Government is a legitimate condition of men under the Federal Government, and not inconsistent with its theory. In this way the old democratic doctrine of the equal rights of man being the true basis of government, is totally undermined and overturned. Our Government, according to the theory of the Court, is not based on such radical principle. In fact it stands on no principle, but is different from that of every arbitrary Government on earth—that those may rule who have the power, and those may get it who can. One step more in the same direction to the Court, and it may claim the power to take away every Irishman, every man of foreign birth, if not every laboring man in the country. The phrase "all men," is of limited application, as the Court contends, why may it not be further limited at the pleasure of the Court? Such is the position of the Democratic organization of to-day, and it will not be acted on by any intelligent community.

the most precious results upon the young and thoughtful, and the extensive and all-pervading influence of government upon the people, I hold these men responsible for they have deliberately committed a crime against humanity.

Now, gentlemen, none of the positions of this discourse have anything whatever to do with technical abolition. Every doctrine I hold and advance can be logically and consistently maintained without making a statesman holding *slaves and opposing emancipation in those States*. And let me say, there are thousands of men in the slaveholding States, themselves slaveholders, who do hold these doctrines—gentlemen, honest Democrats. Let the submissionists of the North hide their diminished heads in view of the fact.

The idea that a statesman is narrow or sectional in his views because he labors to prevent the extension of Slavery in this Republic, is one of the most preposterous notions that ever entered into the human brain. *Every man is opposing the cause of slavery, in any*

There is no theory of the Administration of this Government that will preserve this Union and Government at that of the *degradation of the existence of authority in Supreme Courts to fix the limitation of political order in the States*, and to lay down the rules of Congressional action, as they have done in the *Dred Scott* case. The States are parties to the Federal compact who have the same rights to interpret its meaning, as the power which that compact called into existence. The doctrine that the judicial power of the Federal Government, its agent and creature, can be and is the arbiter of vital differences between the States is a monstrous and fatal, that must be inexorably discarded, if we would preserve our Liberties.

This and that other doctrine of *Equal Rights* were the basis of the old Democratic party, and a noble spirit it was in the main, and one to which any man might have been proud to belong, though it was dis-

The engine and tender passed completely over. The express car stood at an angle of about 45 degrees. The forward passenger car and baggage car went down some 10 or 12 feet. The latter was not injured at all—the former was completely demolished by falling timbers of the bridge. The rear passenger car stood upright, but was badly damaged on the inside. The ground. There were no passengers or employees killed. Mr. Roach of Louisville, and Mr. Fleming, engineer, who was riding in the passenger car, were not severely injured. The former had both legs broken. The balance of the passengers escaped with few exceptions. The passengers who were in the car came on to-day and have gone on to their respective homes. You will recollect that we have some of the best stone bridges in the country. This seems to be one of those unfortunate accidents for which no one can account. The road was straight, wheels and axles sound, and the train only making ordinary time.

—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, August 19, 1902.

the Lower Bay; and that the only reason why it had not been fully carried out, was owing simply to the fact that it had been found practically impossible to stow large cargoes at the lower anchorage. The plan was to demolish the whole plant, and to rebuild and reconstruct in the most modern and approved manner all the necessary accommodations to make the Quarantine grounds a model institution as the Marine Hospital, to construct ample piers, wharves and store-houses in the lower bay, remote from the shore, to isolate the yellow fever vessels, and to enable them to be discharged, to be cleaned, ventilated and raised to their Quarantine probation; and not to allow, in any circumstances, a vessel from a yellow fever port to anchor above the Narrows, between the shore and the State Island and Long Island. He said that the plan, so far as yellow fever was concerned, was perfect, and that the only difficulty was to carry out the plan; and that this conclusion was arrived at by the well-known fact that the great danger of infection from yellow fever is from poisonous vapors.

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*Reconstruction of the Hospitals.*—The MAYOR said that it was proper for him to announce to his associ-

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